

of any definite or unchecked control bearing upon matters of exchequer, so far as preference attaches to either, the Democratic candidate should manifestly be the favorite. But the contrary was the case.

the bourgeois rulers of the party in power. In view of this momentous subject, their utter want of anything like settled or permanent policy, the enormous injury they have inflicted upon nearly every business interest in the country, the enormous losses, the uncertainties and their ignorance, undoubtedly have persuaded thousands of sober-minded men that on this ground alone any possible change in administration would be a change for the better. Most certainly no conceivable change could be more desirable than those that, by refusing to reform the civil service, have refused in a time of unprecedented public burdens to save the country sixty-five millions of dollars a year.

frauds, have impoverished the treasury to an amount equal to more than half the entire present annual revenue. Now, all this cheating, imbecility and folly may be inseparable from the wily and hardened of Copperheads and the ignorant love of negroes; but if they are, being of very palpable injury to the national interests, while their inevitable adjuncts are of but theoretic advantage, it seems exceedingly likely that a man of sense and courage would not shrink from other issues, to rid themselves of the whole load of such good, bad, and doubtful qualities together.

But the election hinges upon reconstruction, to which all other questions, however important, are evidently of less consequence.

subordinate. The Republicans, well knowing their most vulnerable side, deprecate this view of the case with refreshing simplicity. The cause of reconstruction, say they, has closed by events. The end is a thing accomplished. Hence it is inadmissible, or at least unprofitable to discuss the wisdom of the process. In other words, a premium should be offered for all future time to those who would propose a new and unconstitutional legislation with the promised result of vitiating every established element of the United States Government and insuring its early overthrow. The history has been eventful and unique, and, particularly in the last presented unpunctured vicissitudes, but we

do not yet believe that Americans are prepared without revision, to accept a solution of their great social and political problem which nevertheless would be the result of a bloodshed, involves the negation of a hitherto cherished and signally important principle of their Constitution.

Already we hear from numerous points accounts of collisions which have been repeatedly provoked in the South, and which are inevitable if a political equality, by many deemed unnatural, and which in any moderate view was at least premature, were forced upon the superior race of the south.

But, Alas! the result of an amazing want of statesmanship, to say nothing of ordinary tact or generous feeling,

are becoming critically manifest. Already crazy fanaticism is exulting over secondary systems of medicine that it feels so may prove the best medicine to help the people who are afflicted with the disease. The remarkable unpopularity of General Grant meanwhile appears to increase from day to day. Whether it is that the people instinctively realize the importance of the office of Chief of the United States military man as chief ruler over territory hypothetically free, but which his sword has just subdued, or that the Commander-in-Chief's personal characteristics begot a constantly augmenting dislike, it is certain that one of the ablest and most popular men presented as a candidate for the Presidency in this country has there been so

little genuine enthusiasm. The weakness of some parts of the Democratic platform, the decided lack of interest in the Democratic speech-makers, are perhaps more than counterbalanced in noxious efficacy by General Grant's utter want of magnetism, and the mistrust or dislike with which he is regarded by the people. Doubtless, probably, not more than twenty-five per cent. of the voters who will participate in the coming election have not yet resolved for whom their ballots shall be cast. Upon the votes of this fraction the contest will hinge, and the chances of success will fall out according to the preponderance on the Republican side.— From present indications, however, we are

led to believe that the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will vote for themselves alone for Sec. monr and Blair; and should they do so not all the hosts of New England, backed as they may be by the West and South by voters, black or white, constitutional or unconstitutional, will avail to prevent Sec. Republican forces from kicking the beam.

UNDERDRAINING LAND—ITS EFFECTS.—Experiments in underdraining land were made in the State of New York, for the purpose of determining the effect on the temperature of the soil, compared with that in the same vicinity which was not drained. The result was that the draining raised the

temperatures, the soil, the position of the land, and the number of one hundred and fifty miles south. This is an important consideration connected with compact, heavy soils, whose retentiveness of water renders them cold and comparatively unpropitious to vegetation. Dry, sandy land involves considerable expense, but its increased productiveness soon repays this, besides assuring increased profits for the future.

VERMIN IN HEN HOUSES.—You should keep your hen house clean, and sprinkle lime or ashes upon the floor, and you will not be troubled with lice, unless they are bred elsewhere, and brought in upon the

July, when allowed to sit so late, breed lice in their nests, and we have destroyed them by sprinkling powdered sulphur in the nests, and under the hens' wings, and also among their feathers. Their perches, and the floor of the nest, should also become infested with lice, and whitewashed; and a general cleaning, and application of sulphur to nest boxes, will cause the vermin to disappear.—*Rural American.*

One of the chief peculiarities of the Upper Missouri bottom is said to be the growth of sunflower seeds, and the abundance of them is well known and profuse luxuriance and utter uselessness. They were first brought there by the Mormons when they were emigrating westward from Nauvoo, and have since spread until they have become a pest, covering miles along the

in extended for a thousand
ed, river.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Indiana.

A recent letter from Senator HENDERICKS to a friend in Washington city states that the prospect for the success of the Democracy are encouraging in that State. D. W. VOORHEES writes to the same informant. Everything presages a glorious victory in the Hoosier State.

We are indebted to a friend for the following clippings from a letter received by a gentleman in this city from his uncle, who resides in this State:

"There was a large mass meeting of the Democracy held on the 12th instant at Columbus, Ind. It was the greatest mass of people I ever saw together, and was estimated by some at fifteen thousand, and would have put you in mind of the company that John saw, which was memorable while the main streets were crowded, there were strings of wagons, buggies and carriages of two miles in length, some wagons having from twenty-five to fifty people, which were made for the purpose. We are determined to turn Radicals inside out. I consider the Radical leaders the worst set of people that were ever on the soil of America—they make broad hints to their countrymen to get the negroes to vote, and love to have the uppermost seats at Washington. This is all to glorify the negro and to keep the power in their hands. We are doing our utmost to elect Hendricks Governor of Indiana, and Seymour and Blair President and Vice-President of the United States."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Judge Pearson's Letter.—No. 2.
Judge PEARSON claims to be a member of the Conservative party, and, certainly, if he believe the charges, direct and implied, which his letter contains against the Radicals, he must regard them as wholly unfit to be entrusted with the government of the country. He evidently admits that in North Carolina the followers of GRANT and COLFAX have given us—

A Legislature composed of men who pay no taxes, but have unlimited powers to tax us.

That they have given us incompetent Judges, Clerks, &c.

That they have torn up by the roots our ancient mode of judicial proceedings.

That they have put many who are strangers to us in high places.

That the political equality of the negroes is a weight which can only be borne by the power and vigor of the white man.

That the Conservative party represent the property and intelligence of the State, and, when the storm is over, "will take the guidance of affairs, and all will be well."

Four of the above propositions, first in order, we know to be literally true, the others are in Judge PEARSON's own words, as indeed, all are. He is obliged, therefore, to base his support of GRANT and COLFAX on the plea of averting apprehended social disturbances, and his position may be stated in this wise:

"I will take GRANT and COLFAX, with the multitudinous sins of their party upon me, rather than civil war, which must follow their defeat, and I advise others to do the same."

To this I reply:

The predictions of civil war made by Judge PEARSON, in the event of the defeat of GRANT and COLFAX, are based upon assertions unfounded in fact, are the mere emanations of his own brain, unsustained by sound argument, and do not deserve serious notice.

We, the people of the South, cannot support GRANT and COLFAX, for the reason that the success of those men will fasten upon us, and upon our posterity, a grinding despotism which revolution alone will be effectual to remove.

The battle for civil liberty must be fought in November at the polls by the ballot, and if SEYMOUR and BLAIR should then be defeated, our descendants, as well as ourselves, will be slaves.

To follow the question of civil war still further, I have proved from the contemporary history of Great Britain that the assertions upon which Judge PEARSON rests his predictions are baseless. I will now add what judicial, or political blindness must have prevented the Judge from seeing; that, including women and minors, there are as many white people, at this day, in the Southern States, disfranchised by the operation of the reconstruction acts as there are negroes in said States, and these people are seeking no other remedy than that they are entitled to under the Constitution of the United States, and they are a people, too, whose birthright, and the birthright of whose ancestors was freedom, but in their behalf he is silent, his warning voice is heard only for the negro. Judge PEARSON not only ignores the events of contemporary history, he misrepresents them also. That he should refer to the negro as in the "enjoyment of political rights for years," when he knows that until April 26th, 1865, he was a slave; that he has not had the right to vote for more than one year, and that it was then granted to him as a privilege for a partisan purpose, and never sought by him as a right, proves the recklessness of the partisan rather than the candor of the patriot, or the uprightness of the Judge.

That the freedmen should be deprived of political rights is, says the Judge, "against the eternal laws of nature." How was it, then, that READE, CALDWELL, DICK, SETTLE, LOGAN, HARRIS, HENRY, and other persons, now leaders of the Radical party in North Carolina, not only opposed the extension of suffrage to the freedmen in the Convention of 1865, but were unwilling even to allow them the right of being represented; and how was it that Judge PEARSON was of the same way of thinking? Why could he not then see that this refusal was "against the eternal laws of nature," and must end in civil war?

The law of nature is indeed eternal, unchanging and universal. If it be a crime to debar four millions of negroes from the suffrage, it is a crime to debar one million, or even one. It is a crime under the law of nature to murder one man as it is to murder one hundred. Why, then, does the platform of the Radical party embody

a living lie, sanction a public crime, by admitting the right of the Northern States to disfranchise the negro? Does the law of nature act upon one set of principles in North Carolina and upon another and a different set of principles in Ohio? What a palpable absurdity.

The law of nature exists in the natural relations prior to any positive precept, and commentators say, is but known by its universality. Now, suffrage is the creature of positive precept in every country in the world where it exists, and so far from being universal, it is, in the majority of civilized nations, denied to the mass of the people. We might expect to meet with the proposition, "to deny suffrage to the negro is against the law of nature" in a Fourth of July oration, but it is humiliating that it should be submitted by the Chief Justice of North Carolina. Verily, he had better confine himself to the "common law;" he is versed in the principles thereof, although he is so frequently wanting in the judgment properly to apply them.

But, in fact, this prediction of civil war, in the event stated, deserves, under all the circumstances, the scorn and loathing of every unprejudiced man.

We have among us four millions of an inferior race, who, until recently, were slaves, and who, until now more recently, never enjoyed any political rights. The men who have battled for freedom were men who could look back to a history of their own, emblazoned on every page with great deeds and illustrious names; but the negroes can look back only to an ancestry of slaves. They never sought freedom for themselves. At this day they cannot intelligently exercise the franchise, and do not know the meaning of political rights. Judge PEARSON insists that these people have such a heritage of freedom, that if disfranchised under the forms of the Constitution, they will resort to the sword. This is a self-evident error. The negro is naturally docile, and will remain contented, even though he should be disfranchised, but his disfranchisement is not an issue joined in this political contest.

The unprincipled demagogues who live by agitation, who desire a pretext to coerce, for their own emolument, the Southern people into the support of a political party, may threaten to incite the negroes to violence, and may succeed in so doing, but it will be the violence of the mob seeking for plunder, and committing outrage, before which friend and foe will fall alike, and not the arm of the freeman seeking political rights. Those who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind, and should the Radical agitators see their desperate outgivings realized, they may be the first to fall victims to the fury of the passions they evoke.

No matter in what light these predictions of civil war may be viewed, they must be regarded as wretched and transparent pretexts, gotten up for the purpose of aiding the Radical party by operating on that large class of people who take counsel of their fears.

But, says Judge PEARSON: "If the reconstruction acts are void, so are the reconstruction acts of President JOHNSON, and the negroes are still slaves."

In HUGHES *ex parte*, which the Chief Justice is so fond of rolling, as a sweet morsel, under his tongue, it is decided that the reconstruction acts of President JOHNSON are valid, and that the Convention of 1865 "was a rightful Convention of the people." This Convention, then, rightfully called, abolished slavery in North Carolina. Moreover, that Convention made provision for the election of State officers and members of Congress, who were elected, and the State officers inaugurated, and President JOHNSON, by his proclamation, declared North Carolina to be a State of the Union. All this Judge PEARSON declares in HUGHES *ex parte* was legal, was valid, was rightfully done. The reconstruction laws of Congress proceed upon the assumption that all this was illegal, was invalid, and was wrongfully done. Judge PEARSON has sworn to obey the laws of North Carolina; so long as HUGHES *ex parte* remains unoverturned, it is the law of North Carolina, and he has sworn to obey it, but he cannot obey HUGHES *ex parte* and the reconstruction acts at the same time—which horn of the dilemma will he take?

The proposition then is, logically speaking, false. So far from the reconstruction acts of the President and of Congress standing or falling together, they are diametrically opposed. They cannot coexist, and the validity of the one can be sustained only by declaring the illegality of the other.

The reconstruction acts of Congress were based upon the express principle, that the reconstruction measures of the President were usurpations, and, as such, were made the chief charge against him in the report of the impeachment committee. But in HUGHES *ex parte* it is declared that the acts of the President in reconstructing the States were not usurpations, but were valid and legal acts. If the reconstruction acts, then, should be declared void, those of President JOHNSON will stand where HUGHES *ex parte* places them, as legal and valid acts, and therefore, the abolition of slavery under them is irrevocable. The Judge is stopped by his own decision.

The people of North Carolina are not to be led by one who involves himself in so many evident contradictions. Their principles do not sit so easily upon them as upon Judge PEARSON, who proclaims himself a member of the Conservative party, yet turns recruiting sergeant for GRANT and COLFAX, and who amid all changes and vicissitudes, manages to retain his office, always observing the cardinal principle of swearing by the powers that be.

We will not follow the advice of such a man, and thereby fasten upon ourselves and our posterity the rule of a party which has given us—

Houseless legislators, negroes, carpet-baggers, and men of low degree, who have taxed us to an unlimited extent.

Which has put strangers in our high places, filled our bench with partisan judges, and our offices with incompetent persons. Which has torn up our ancient mode of judicial proceedings by the roots, which is now organizing an army of ne-

groes to oppress us and eat up our substance, and which is seeking to deprive us of the right to employ, or discharge, our own laborers.

A party which is attempting to destroy the two co-ordinate branches of the government; which violates the liberties of the citizen, and the rights of the States. A party whose public officials are public plunderers, and which in support of its extravagance, taxes the work of our hands, the clothes that we wear, the food that we eat, and almost the very air that we breathe. If we desire advice, we will seek it from those public men among us who have been true in every emergency, and who have never betrayed their political principles for the sake of public position.

Disturbance at Wilson.

A report was brought by the Conductor of the train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad arriving in the city yesterday morning, of a disturbance at Wilson the day previous. From it we gather the following: A difficulty occurred at the plantation of Mr. Zeno H. Greene, formerly of this city, and now residing about three miles from Wilson, between Mr. Greene and a negro. The latter was finally shot by this gentleman, a wound being inflicted in the thigh. That night Mr. Greene's barn was burned, it is thought, by the negroes, in retaliation for the shooting of one of their number. The negro President of the Union League was arrested on suspicion of being one of the incendiaries, having been detected at or near the scene of the conflagration during its progress. He was lodged in the jail at Wilson on Sunday when reports of an armed attempt on the part of the negroes to rescue him, brought the citizens out in force. Bodies of citizens were patrolling the streets at last accounts.

P. S. Information received by the train last night, tends to corroborate the leading facts above stated, and conveys the additional intelligence that a body of negroes, violently disposed, were frustrated in the attempt to proceed to Mr. Greene's house on Sunday. All was quiet, however, in the town yesterday.

Governor Swain.—The University.

At a special meeting of the Executive committee of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, held in the Executive office this day, Governor Holden presiding, the following resolutions, offered by W. M. Coleman, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Governor SWAIN, the people of North Carolina have been deprived of the services of one who, for more than forty years of public life, has labored faithfully for their material, intellectual and moral welfare.

Resolved, That the University of North Carolina, and the cause of education generally, and historical literature especially, have sustained in his death an irreparable loss.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We scarcely thought Radicals capable of such unblushing, and indeed insulting assurance as is exhibited by the passage of the above resolutions. Nothing could equal it, save the proffer of sympathy and condolence by the murderer to the widow and orphans crying over the yet bleeding body of his victim. It is well known that not more than one month before President SWAIN had been ejected from the position he had held for more than thirty years, that he had literally been driven from the University of North Carolina. To those who knew how thoroughly, during a more than thirty years connection with that institution, the University and its welfare had become incorporated into the very life-blood of Governor SWAIN, his death is a matter of no great surprise. No one who saw him after the final action of the Board of Trustees, dismissing him from his high office and cutting him off forever from all connection with the object upon which was centered every thought, hope and aspiration of a life-time, can help believing that other causes than mere bodily injuries contributed to his death. To a man like Governor SWAIN, and at his time of life, the blow struck by the Trustees, and to their shame be it spoken, some of them his old pupils, was a mortal one. And yet, W. M. Coleman and W. W. Holden have the brazen and insulting effrontery to declare that the University of North Carolina has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Governor SWAIN, in face of the fact that not more than one month previous they and their confederates had themselves driven him from the University, and thus inflicted irreparable loss upon it. Such bold, shameless, hypocrisy; such brazen assurance, cannot be allowed to pass in silence.

Halifax County.

A highly esteemed friend informs us that there is enthusiasm in Halifax in political matters. Such speakers as EDWARD CONINGLAD, R. H. SMITH, of that county, and General RANSOM, of Northampton, are thoroughly canvassing the county. On Saturday last there were two large and imposing Mass Meetings and Barbecues—one at Crowell's Cross Roads and the other at Gaston. At Crowell's there were fully five hundred persons present. The Halifax Democratic Club went in fine style. Their wagon was drawn by ten horses, each decorated with a United States flag, and each person also carried a similar flag. Many ladies turned out.

Messrs. CONINGLAD and SMITH were the principal speakers. Messrs. T. M. HILL, E. T. BRANCH and W. KITCHEN also spoke briefly.

It was a significant fact that not more than fifty negroes attended this meeting, being kept back by runners from the Leagues and orders therefrom. Much anxiety is felt by some of the citizens of that county that a reign of terror will be inaugurated through the influence of a few miserable carpet-baggers who have the control of the blacks in that section. Let the good citizens of Halifax prepare to meet the worst, and then use all the precaution and forbearance possible to prevent such a dreadful issue to their present troubles. But if force becomes necessary to protect life and property, let them hold the infamous leaders to a stern responsibility for their acts.

The meeting at Gaston was quite as large and enthusiastic as at Crowell's. We are not advised as to who were the speakers. Fine dinners were provided at both places.

Although every effort is made to keep the colored people away from Democratic meetings and to prejudice them against the

whites, inroads are being made on the influence and strength of the Leagues. Our correspondent thinks the Radical majority will be reduced at least one thousand this Fall.

Let us have Peace.—Letter from General Blair.

A favorite and cheap falsehood, indulged in by such Southern papers, with carpet-bag editors, as advocate the claims of GRANT and COLFAX, is to quote from General BLAIR, the soldier and statesman, a declaration in favor of war. The true soldiers on either side of the late struggle are the last to advocate war. Such men as fought for the Union in the Halls of Congress or in the columns of the newspapers, or established Federal authority over the seceded States by gallant services in the Quartermasters and Paymasters Departments, or led the charge of the Bureau officials, or bore the flag at the tail of a sutler's wagon, or such as rendered lip service to the Confederate States, and deserted the cause when its fortunes failed, may now desire bloodshed and revolution. Patriots, North and South—good men everywhere, desire and are working manfully to overthrow the illegal governments which sectional hate and party necessities have erected in these Southern States.

The people are aroused to the enormity of the crime which has been committed and the danger which threatens the country. Knowing our people, mindful of the lesson which a few years experience has taught them, dread a renewal of war more than anything else, disreputable papers are falsely charging warlike utterances upon General BLAIR. For instance, the Raleigh Standard interposes throughout the paper, between almost every article, an imaginary quotation from the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, as follows: "Let us have war—GEN. BLAIR."—It seems that another carpet-bag editor, with as equal disregard for the truth, has been placing the same words in the mouth of Gen. BLAIR. In response to a letter of a gentleman calling his attention to it, he replies as follows, which we copy from the Atlanta Intelligencer:

FOR THE SALES, WYOMING TERRITORY, AUGUST 18, 1865.
Col. R. A. ALSTON, Atlanta, Ga.
DEAR COLONEL:—I have received your note in regard to the misrepresentations of the carpet-bag editor at Atlanta. This is the business for which he is paid and by which he makes his living. I would not advise you or any gentleman to notice him in any manner except to correct through the press any falsehood, which you may consider injurious to our cause.

I have never made any such statement as he attributes to me, on the contrary, I am for that policy which alone can give peace to the country, and although Gen. Grant says "let us have peace," he seeks to achieve it only by the military power and actual war on the principles of the Government.

Yours truly, FRANK P. BLAIR.

The Arms of Parties.

While the Radicals in Florida and Alabama are fraudulently depriving the people of those States of the right of suffrage, and are contemplating the same thing in Louisiana; while the Governors of the "reconstructed" States and "loyal" members of Congress from the South are crying for arms, and while in some of the Southern States the Legislatures are preparing to organize and arm a special militia force, the Democrats and Conservatives are, by precept and example, doing all that can be done to insure peace and good order. Insults, violence and riots have been met with a most commendable forbearance, and that, too, when these acts were known to be the result of the teachings of the base and dishonorable men who have set themselves up as the leaders of the blacks. Misrepresentations have been tolerated with a manly reserve, and oppressions have been borne with a quiet submission as remarkable as it is contrary to all precedents in the history of the world.

Nowhere are the aims of parties more aptly illustrated than in North Carolina. Throughout the State, almost universally, from the highest to the lowest, all the offices—all the emoluments and powers of the government—are in the hands of one party. The laws under which we live are in accordance with their wishes and dictation. The officers who interpret and administer them are their own chosen servants. Even the works of internal improvements and of charity are organized after their own fashion and under their own selected officials. The legislation of the State and the power of its treasury have been used for the sole purpose of continuing this supremacy. Its life and power being built upon a false foundation, every effort is made by fraud, by bribery and by threats, to ward off the blows which are aimed at it, and even force and violence are proposed to save it from the just indignation and wrath of an outraged people.

The man who pretends to be the Governor of the State, by virtue of the illegally exercised power of Congress, now boldly announces his intention to organize an armed force in North Carolina in direct and palpable violation of a law of the very body which gave him official existence. In the face of the order of the Secretary of War he has appointed a full corps of Major-Generals, and added to his civil retinue a complete military staff of a Commander-in-Chief in time of actual war. Our people are too impoverished and our property already too burdened with taxes to support for one moment that "Governor" Holden is surrounding himself with this "pride, pomp and circumstance" of real war as a vain-glorious and idle show. He knows as do the people of North Carolina know, that such military preparations are not demanded by any condition of things in this State. We have passed through the most exciting and irritating ordeal that ever stirred up a people. We have buried our bravest sons and brothers, and seen their best and noblest survivors outlawed and disfranchised. We have had our former slaves armed with the ballot and placed in control of political and civil rights of which we had been violently deprived. Through their ignorance and prejudices we have had our State pass under the power of profligate and wicked men. Our property is made liable for the enormous debts created for purposes of corruption and plunder. Our honorable sympathies and opinions have been insulted in the fundamental laws of the State, and the

very Constitution under which we live most flagrantly outrages the holiest feelings of our hearts.

This great change—a metamorphosis, in rapidity, in violence, in wicked consummation, without a parallel in the history of the world—has been effected, so far as the dispossessed party is concerned, without opposition and almost without protest. Every right, civil and political, which has been claimed for the negro, has been freely and fully exercised without let or hindrance. Their meetings have been without interference, their voting without disturbance, the officers of their selection have been respected, and the laws and Constitution of their adoption, have been obeyed. The love of order and the obedience to law, which has always distinguished our people, have prevented resistance and warding off violence, even while these very characteristics were disregarded and ruthlessly outraged.

Not content with this quiet submission to law, and fearing as much from the wickedness by which this condition of things was accomplished, as the determination of an honorable people to undo it, a resort to other measures yet more violent and criminal is intimated, yes, advised, by the public press and ordered by the chief executive officer. A Radical Legislature has passed a military bill, and a Radical Governor, in defiance of an order from the Secretary of War, is organizing a standing army. His organ advises the confiscation of the lands of the State, and justifies robberies committed by laborers upon the property of their employers.—There is no inducement to riot and open war which they have neglected to offer, and no aid they do not propose to furnish. If ignorant negroes can be urged to deeds of violence and crime it will be accomplished; if insult, humiliation and effrontery can be offered beyond reasonable forbearance, they will not be spared. In a word, nothing will be left undone to secure such conduct on the part of both races as may be tortured into evidence of Southern hostility to the negroes, and disloyalty to the Government. That such are the aims of Radicalism in this State, we have only to appeal to the legislation of our General Assembly, the conduct of our so-called Governor, the articles of his newspaper, and the results to which such acts and such advice lead the negroes in certain portions of the State.

On the other hand, the Democrats and Conservatives desire and ask for nothing but the return of the era of good feeling and prosperity. They propose to overturn the hideous mockery of government which these people have set up in North Carolina—they intend to undo the mischief which has been done—to repeal their infamous laws—to repudiate their corruption funds—to wipe out the disgrace which they have heaped upon our people. But they will do this legitimately and peacefully. Their platform, adopted at the recent State Convention, is significant of the aim of the party. We quote three of the resolutions:

2. That we approve of the platform of principles adopted by the said Convention. It platters in no double sense—its language is explicit and clear. The issues presented by the party are plainly and unmistakably defined, and, with a true and fair election, we confidently believe they will be decided by a large majority of the people—and with that endorsement must come such a change in the administration of the National Government as will restore the Constitution and give peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and especially to the down-trodden States of the South.

3. That it is our earnest desire and intention to bring about these wholesome and necessary changes by the peaceful means of the ballot-box—and to produce a contrary belief, coming from what quarter they may, are but the tricks of interested partisans of a desperate position. We are not prepared to see them by any means and at all hazards. They are attempting to alarm the people of this State by the belief that revolution and war are impending at the same time with military force; while, in other States of the South, they have not hesitated to take from the people the election of electors and Vice-President, and to confer it upon Legislatures, the members of which were elected under military rule, without freedom of choice and with no regard to the question of the Presidency, in order to secure the electoral votes of such States for the Radical candidates, and to influence the just rights of the people of such States, and of the whole country.

4. That it is our frank purpose now, and has been since the close of our late civil war, to accept and abide by, in good faith and without disturbance, the legitimate fruits and consequences of the election of 1864, and to recognize the United States a cheerful submission and allegiance, and to perform all the obligations of good citizens to their rightful government, and to do all that is in our power to bring about equality in that grand co-partnership of States which constitutes our Federal Union, we do so with the noble intent: of not feeling in our common country; to thwart the designs of un-patriotic men everywhere, who seek to perpetuate discord and division; and to participate in the blessings, as well as the burdens, of the government.

TO OUR FRIENDS:

ROOMS OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 31, 1865.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party, in each County of the State, is requested to forward, without delay, to the Secretary of the Central Executive Committee (John C. Syme, Esq., Raleigh), a statement of the number of Seymour and Blair Clubs in his County, together with the number of members in each Club.

He is also requested to see that a Club is established in each election precinct, and forward reports every two weeks until the election.

Fayetteville.

We learn by a private letter that the citizens of Fayetteville are expecting and making extensive preparations for a very large gathering of people on the 9th inst. Information from all parts of the District makes it certain that a full representation will be present. The ladies (God bless them), are decorating the Hall, and committees have been appointed to look to and provide for the delegations.

We ask our brethren of the Third District to meet the sons of New Hanover on the occasion. Old Cumberland desires our presence and expects us.

The University of the South.

We direct attention to the interesting letter in our issue of this morning in regard to the present condition and future prospects of the University of the South. But little is known of the condition of this great enterprise—the completion of which will do so much for the prosperity

and advancement of this section—and we know our readers will be glad to learn something authentic in regard to it. We trust the partial success which has attended the efforts of its friends will serve to encourage them in their good work.

CAMPAIGN ENIGMA.—A young gentleman of this city has handed us the following enigma, to which our readers will find no difficulty in obtaining the proper answer:

I am composed of seventeen letters.

My 14, 12, 7, 17 and 8 is what each of my readers possess.

My 12, 7, 6, 8 and 1 is that without which we could not live.

My 14, 7, 17, 9 and 7 is the name of a female.

My 4, 10, 3, 15 and 17 is what no Republican possesses.

My 3, 5, 8, 9, 15 and 3 is that which may be said to be either adequate or inadequate, practical or theoretical.

My 14, 12, 7, 17, 12 and 11 is a celebrated jurist of North Carolina.

My 5, 13, 11, 8, 12 and 6 is a kind of fish which I have often seen praised by the Local of the JOURNAL.

My whole is the name and title of a heroic Democrat.

STATESVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Western North Carolina Railroad.—Meeting of the Stockholders.—Holden's Tools Foiled.—A Compromise Effected.—Quarrel between Radicals—"Daddy Cowles" Threatens Littlefield with his Pa.—Mass Meeting.—Eastern Speakers Wanted in the West.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 1, 1865.

Editors Journal.—The chief excitement here the past week was the Stockholders meeting of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, for the election of officers, accept the amendment to the charter, &c. The elements portended a stormy session and the result verified the prognostication. The Radical element, flushed with the success which attended their scheming in the case of the North Carolina Central, that placed that important public work entirely in their hands, fully calculated upon carrying everything before them and get complete control of the Western Road. But they had to encounter men as wide awake as themselves, and a little more, who, knowing their rights, contended for them, and successfully.

The meeting was organized by calling Judge Merrimon to the Chair, who is a private stockholder, and thereby a fair dispensation of justice in the presiding officer was secured. The State's proxy was held by Gen. Littlefield, and all of Holden's recently appointed Directors were present, including his son-in-law, Calvin J. Cowles, all under the lead of Tod R. Caldwell, who, I suppose, "writes himself Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina." The meeting being organized, the first business that came before it was the reports of its chief officers the past fiscal year, so to speak, which were of the most satisfactory character, and show that the road has not only been making money, but is being rapidly extended through the mountains to the Tennessee line, and that its final completion, in competent hands, in the course of a few years, will be a fixed fact. After the reports were read, a contest arose with regard to the scale of voting by the State's proxy, which was warm and bitter, and elicited a great deal of discussion. The Radicals, with Tod R. Caldwell at their head, contended that the State should cast her full vote, 36,600; but there is a provision in the charter, or by-laws that at annual elections the State shall vote only two-thirds of her private stock represented, which reduced the proxy of the State to 8,146, against 12,220—this was announced by the Chair. From his decision the Rads took an appeal, and were defeated by a stock vote, which at once produced consternation and aroused their indignation.

The Lieutenant Governor blustered and roared, and Calvin, sur-named "daddy Cowles," threatened a vengeance of his own, the Governor, and his Legislature, upon the devoted heads of the private stockholders, who dared to assert their rights according to the provisions of the charter. But the private stockholders, with Governor Vance and others at their head, stood firm and small, and refused to be intimidated. Nearly the whole of the first day was consumed in contention and discussion upon this question, and at times it would have puzzled any one to know if it was a Railroad or a political meeting—the Rads all the time getting the worst of it. Finally the consideration of the amended charter, which grants \$12,000,000 additional capital to the Road, \$8,000,000 of which is to be subscribed by the State, came up, and, unexpectedly by the Rads, it was rejected by the stockholders. This served to increase their solicitude and indignation, especially among the Western Corn, who had been very active in getting the bill through the Legislature, and exceedingly anxious for the Road to reach their section. But for this opposition the stockholders had a purpose to subserve, to wit: the election of officers to the Board of Directors, in which the Radicals were confident, and in whom they have confidence. The matter was finally adjusted by a conference, the amendment was accepted and the proper officers elected, the Radicals being allowed to have only the President, and the stockholders the three other chief officers.

The officers are: Dr. T. T. Mot, President; Col. S. McD. Tate, Superintendent and Financial Agent; R. F. Simonton, Esq., Treasurer; and Captain W. A. Eleason, Chief Engineer. The Directors elected by the stockholders, some of whom had been very active in getting the bill through the Legislature, and exceedingly anxious for the Road to reach their section. But for this opposition the stockholders had a purpose to subserve, to wit: the election of officers to the Board of Directors, in which the Radicals were confident, and in whom they have confidence. The matter was finally adjusted by a conference, the amendment was accepted and the proper officers elected, the Radicals being allowed to have only the President, and the stockholders the three other chief officers.

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threatened to report the General to "Headquarters," and divers other things. Said the General: "Tell your pe and your wife, and when you arrive there in the morning, I will be there—d soon after you." Such a scorching as the General gave Calvin I never heard. It was a treat to hear the rebuke. Calvin sat cowering in a corner, and the General plied the lash with a vim upon his devoted back. Calvin obeyed all that the General gave him, and more, for the accusation was gratuitous and false, and Cowles never hit.

We are to have a mass meeting at this place on Wednesday, and anticipate a large outpouring of the people. City, Vance, Major Robbins, and others, will be present and make speeches. Let me suggest to you the importance of sending some of your speakers in the East to the Western portion of the State to address the people. It is here the battle is to be fought; it is here that the great issue is to be decided. And a "trip to the mountains," at this time of the year, would be pleasant. We want speakers to come among our people and aid the old. We want some Eastern men from Ethiopia, who can, from experience, tell how things are going in that region, and what white people there have to submit to. We want Col. Cowan, Esq., Engelhardt, A. M. Waddell, Gov. Worth, Gov. Graham, and others, to come and labor among us. The people of the West are desirous to have discussion, and a plentiful gleaming can be obtained. Depend upon it, "the thing will pay, and pay well."

Ditto.

For the Journal.
Grand Mass Meeting in Johnston County.

SELMA, Johnston County, August 29th, 1865.

Messrs. Editors.—The 27th of the present month was another great day for the Democracy of Johnston. A barbecue was given at Walter Moore's old place, seven miles west of this, and your correspondent, with others from Selma, attended. We arrived there at 11 o'clock, and found Mr. A. Bledsoe, Esq., and his wife, addressing a multitude of fifteen hundred men and one hundred ladies, the elite of the county. Mr. B. spoke for one hour and twenty minutes; was followed by Mr. Abell, of Smithfield. These gentlemen done their best, and this is saying much for their respective speeches. The barbecue next "came off," and a magnificent affair it was. I never saw better, both in quality and quantity, and the very best order prevailed. The ladies occupied the table first. After dinner, Col. Sion H. Rogers, Col. Geo. Farabault, of Wake, and W. H. Aver and W. Sanders, Esqs., of

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Sparkling Catawba Springs.
The editor of the Salisbury *Old North State* is enjoying himself at these delightful Springs. He represents the Tournament on the 20th inst. as most successful. The Knight of Lincoln, Mr. S. McBoe, was the successful rider, crowning the beautiful Miss E. M. Walker, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Charles Fisher, of Guilford, selected Miss Celia Moore, of New Bern, as First Maid of Honor. Miss Tente Glenn, of Yadkin, was chosen Second Maid by Mr. G. L. Phifer, of Lincoln, and Miss Jane McBoe were the colors of the other successful Knight, Mr. A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury. The Coronation and Ball was a grand affair. A masked and fancy ball took place on the night of the 27th. We envy our friends who are enjoying the gayeties and comforts provided by that prince of hosts—Col. Wyatt.

Is It War?
Every day something new crops out indicating with unerring certainty the design of the Radical party, to wit: to retain possession of power at all hazards. Fraud, force and corruption are used indifferently, either singly or jointly, as may best serve the turn. Our readers will remember that the following extract from the Act of Congress was recently published by the Secretary of War for the guidance of all concerned:

It is enacted, That all militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, be forthwith disbanded, and that the further organization and arming, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited, under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress.

We published from the *Standard*, of the 26th, that Gov. Holden intends "promptly to carry into execution the militia law enacted by the Legislature. He regards the recent letter of Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War, as construed by the opposition in this State, as having no applicability to North Carolina."

The same paper also speaks thus of the Leagues:

"The books, papers and correspondence of the League are in perfect order, and we are happy, from a personal examination of the official records, to be able to assure our friends that although the operations of the order are conducted noisily and without any parade or display, that there are about seventy thousand enrolled members, under a perfect system of organization, extending from the Eastern to the Western boundary of the State, and from Virginia to the South Carolina line."

Words cannot make the matter any plainer. There is already a body of seventy thousand Radicals under a perfect system of organization, a portion of whom, at least, Governor Holden intends to convert into avowed volunteer military organizations and detailed militia under the provisions of the late Military bill, in open violation of the plain letter and spirit of an act of that very Congress from which "Governor" Holden and the government he represents derives all its authority. If President Johnson sees that the act of Congress is executed, and Governor Holden persists in his determination to disobey that act, a collision is unavoidable. The persistence and malignity with which the Radical party urged the impeachment, conviction and deposition of President Johnson for not complying with the provisions of an act of Congress which he regarded as unconstitutional, and the emphatic endorsement of the action of his party by Governor Holden, estop the party and estop Governor Holden from assuming the power to decide upon the constitutionality of any act which has the forms of the law. The Secretary of War, by direction of the President, has officially published an act of Congress expressly prohibiting the organization of any militia force in North Carolina under any circumstances whatever.

The organ of the Governor of North Carolina declares that no regard will be paid to this prohibition, and in the same issue, as if by way of insolent boast, announces that the Leagues have seventy thousand enrolled members under a perfect system of organization. All this has very much the appearance of an open defiance and threat of appeal to arms. And these are the people and this the party that say "let us have peace."

As we have said before, we are in perilous times. We are unorganized, unarmed and consequently powerless, surrounded by a fierce, savage, unscrupulous enemy, avowedly thoroughly organized, and we believe, to a great extent, armed. Situated as we are, it becomes us to act with very great prudence and very great circumspection. We are not ready, and will not be ready, with either arms or organizations, to meet force by force. A collision will be fatal to us. Nothing short of the most necessary defence of the persons and property of ourselves and families can justify any resistance. We must be prudent in speech and in deed, sparing of words and sparing of blows. The importance of this line of conduct is so great that we feel we cannot too often urge it upon our people. As far as may lay in our power, we ought to make provision for our necessary self-defence, but at the same time let every Conservative and Democrat in the State make an implicit and scrupulous observance of the law the rule of his action.

Let every one remember that it is a part of the Radical policy to provoke affrays and create disturbances in the South. The election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR is becoming every day more certain, and with it the day of our political redemption. Till then let us endure, with what patience we may, all the ills that press down so heavily upon us.

Duplin County.
We publish this morning pretty full extracts from the able speech of Col. W. A. Arzoo, before the Seymour and Blair Club of Kenansville. Our readers will find it brimful of sound sense and solid argument.—Colonel ALLEN is devoting much of his

time to canvassing that section and is doing much good in arousing the people. Duplin will exceed herself (and we can pay her no higher compliment) in the next election.

HON. DAVID L. SWAIN.
The telegram of yesterday brought to us the sad intelligence of the death of this venerable man. As a citizen, we lament the loss of a distinguished man whom the State has delighted to honor for more than forty years; as a North Carolinian, we deplore the loss of a devoted son who, by his patient, untiring and intelligent research, had done more than any other man to reflect light and lustre upon the early days of our State; as a pupil, we beg leave to mingle our tears with those of the bereaved family of our honored preceptor.

The record of the life of such a man cannot be compressed into the short space our columns afford. As a statesman, as a jurist, as an instructor of youth, his history for forty years is the history of North Carolina. A man of rare talents, of large experience, of acute and extended observation, and a most wonderfully retentive memory, we know not when we shall look upon his like again. Possessed of more material, and endowed with more fitness in every respect for the task, his untimely death defeats one of the most cherished objects of his life, a just and authentic history of the State.

DAVID LOWERY SWAIN, was born in Buncombe county, 4th January, 1801, and educated at Newton Academy in Asheville and at Chapel Hill. He studied law with Judge Taylor in Raleigh, who predicted from the industry of his pupil, his indomitable, persevering and searching mind, the eminence he afterwards attained. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and was elected to the Legislature in 1824, 1825 and 1826. In 1827 he was elected Solicitor for the Edenton District, which he resigned after riding one circuit. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1828 and 1829, and in 1830 a member of the Board of Internal Improvements. In the same year he was elected Judge of the Superior Courts which he resigned on being elected Governor of the State in 1832. While Governor he was elected a member of the Convention of 1835 to revise the Constitution of the State, and in the same year he was elected President of the University. In 1826 he married Eleanor H., fourth daughter of William White, late Secretary of State of North Carolina, and grand daughter of Governor RICHARD CASEWELL.—*Daily Journal*, 29th.

Confiscation.

We had supposed that with the death of Thad. Stevens, all schemes of confiscation, even "mild confiscation," were ended.—To be sure we felt, and have so stated, that when property was to be taxed by the representatives of mendicants and paupers, the burdens would be greater than could be borne—mount beggars on horseback and they would be sure to ride their steeds to death. But we were not prepared to believe that any one would openly propose and advocate the taxation of real estate to such an extent as to compel its sacrifice for the avowed purpose of effecting its partition and division among the landless. But in this we were mistaken. The adventurer who preside over the *Standard* newspaper, having grown fat from the drippings of the State Treasury during the few months they have been public printers, are now demanding that our people shall be further robbed for their own benefit and that of their party friends. In looking out for their "pals," they show at least that "honor among thieves" is not altogether a myth. While enjoying a fat job themselves, being willing to provide for others, is at least a more liberal spirit than that which characterizes most of the political vultures who have seized upon poor old North Carolina and are battering upon her carcass.

It is well known that in response to the order of Holden, and such tools as Smith, of the North Carolina Railroad, and Stanley, of the Atlantic Railroad, to give office and employment to none but partisans, that the Democrats and Conservatives of the State have openly declared that they will give preference, in all branches of business and labor, to their party friends. The result being that the rule works both ways very well, only a *little more so against them*, these men now seek by threats and intimidation to deter our property holders from working for their own interests. Here is the plan proposed by the *Standard*:

"Whenever the Republicans have control of a county, let a meeting of the commissioners be called at once. Let them make out a list of all the colored stone-masons, brick-layers, plasterers, painters and carpenters. Then let them select a site of sufficient dimensions for a village of from five to fifteen hundred colored paupers as the case may be. The work itself will give employment to a considerable number of persons, and some time will be required to complete it. Then let the county paupers be moved in and be provided with houses and food at the expense of those who have made them paupers. Let the tax be so laid as to effect only the large land holder. Not one in twenty owns any land at all and the large land holders are much rarer. This tax will fall lightly upon the great mass of the people, while the oppressive landholder will be compelled to throw his broad acres upon the market to raise money to pay the taxes. And in addition to this, let the landless laborer be deprived these exacting tyrants of the benefits of the stay law and compel them to pay their debts. Pass their lands under the Sheriff's hammer and give the poor a chance to buy land."

This, then, is their plan to accomplish the confiscation of our lands. Here is a base appeal to the landless by this party of peace against the few, the "one in twenty," who may own land. Here is an alluring temptation to the poor—a wicked, shameless, lawless, revolutionary scheme to make good the Radical promise of "forty acres and a mule" to the poor negroes whom they have ejected into their party under this tempting offer. This damning advice follows an excuse and justification of the frequent larcenies which have made the negroes in certain sections of this State the worst of pests, and farming attended with the greatest of risks. Says this delectable sheet in this connection, "Of course it is not to be supposed that men and women and children will starve to death while corn is still standing in the fields, and while hogs and cattle are not kept under lock and key."

Do these strangers suppose by such means peace will be maintained in North Carolina, and prosperity be renewed?

Will such measures unite the sympathies of our people? Can such advice be attended with good results? Do they not know that their scheme of getting possession of our lands, as illegal as it is criminal, will and must bring trouble? Nay, is not this very thing, next to a selfish desire to fill their own pockets, the consummation most devoutly wished? This proposed general theft, under the forms of law, of the lands of our people is in keeping with the character of a man who now rule North Carolina to her shame and disgrace. But their hatred of the virtue, intelligence, courage and truth of our noble people, which makes an impassable gulf between them, cannot carry into practical operation their diabolical and criminal wish to rob us of our property. We have never doubted that their wicked hearts encompassed the confiscation of our property and the destruction of our lives, but we have yet to think their craven natures will keep pace with their wicked designs.

Self-Defence.

The course of moderation and prudence pursued by the Conservative and Democratic people of North Carolina is beginning to have its effect. The assurance that each mail brings of the triumphant election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and the knowledge that with that election ends the reign, if not the residence, of carpet-baggers and scoundrels in this State, make the Radicals resort to every measure, no matter how desperate or how pernicious in its consequences, to avert the destiny that awaits them. Among the many causes producing the mighty revolution in the sentiments of the Northern people, not the least potent is the peaceful and quiet demeanor of the Southern people under circumstances so well calculated to excite riot and disturbance, and the respect and regard paid by them to laws in the highest degree unconstitutional, odious and tyrannical. This incontrovertible evidence of the condition of the Southern mind, though for a long while withheld from the Northern people, has at last been laid before them, and the result is the great reaction we see going on, and which threatens the entire destruction of the Radical party. The Radicals know full well the condition they are in and the causes thereof, and hence their constant and continuous efforts to create disturbances by every means in their power. For this purpose they have been and still are instilling into the willing mind of the poor ignorant negro a mortal hatred for his old master, in the hope that this hate will bear its legitimate fruit in deeds of violence and lawlessness that will provoke acts of retaliation on the part of the whites that may be tortured into, and misrepresented as, an evidence of hostility on our part, both to the negro and to the Federal Government.

For some time the general outline only of their scheme was to be gathered from their public avowals. Now, however, time presses and the emergency is great, and they do not hesitate to specify the details of their plan for bringing about a collision between the races. We commented yesterday upon the proposition of the *Standard* for dispossessing the land-holders of their lands for the benefit of the negroes. The transfer of the personal estate is to be effected in the mode indicated in the following extract from the *Standard* article above referred to:

"The law of self preservation must necessarily be obeyed. Of course it is not to be supposed that men and women and children will starve to death while corn is still standing in the fields and while hogs and cattle are not kept under lock and key. But these are matters of minor importance and are to be expected, however much the necessity may be deplored."

The transfer of each species of property is quite complete and is no half way measure, at least in our section of the State. The negro is not only instigated to commit the crime of larceny, but is plainly taught that it is no crime. "But these are matters of minor importance and are to be expected, however much the necessity may be deplored." It is sad to think that the organ of a government party in North Carolina should publicly avow that the larceny of corn, hogs and cattle is a matter of minor importance and to be expected, and should have words of regret, not for the commission of the crime, but only for the assumed necessity for it.

But it is not our purpose to comment upon the morality of the action of the Radical party. We propose to deal only with the result of that action, to wit: a collision between the whites and blacks. It is not to be presumed that one man will allow another, whether white or black, to steal with impunity either his corn, hogs or cattle, whether standing in the field or under lock and key or not. Every man who has a pound of meat or bushel of corn will be obliged to arm himself to defend his property, and when this is done, the rogues, being taught that larceny is a matter of minor importance and to be expected, and being unable to see any difference, in a moral point of view, between larceny with arms and larceny without arms, will at once proceed to arm themselves. The next step will be the banding together of rogues on the one side for robbery and murder, if necessary, and on the other of honest men for the defence of themselves and their property—in other words, war. These being the facts of the case, it will behoove us to maturely consider what it is proper for us to do.

Situated as we are, we can expect security and safety only from the Federal authorities, and from such action on our own part as we may be able to take in furtherance thereof and obedience thereto. All that we can do is to prepare ourselves to act efficiently in obedience to the lawful authorities for the protection of ourselves and property. We have not only the right to do so, but, in our opinion, it is our duty to do so. The Radicals are thoroughly organized, and they do not hesitate to avow it. Of the nature of their purpose there can be no doubt. It is human nature, depraved human nature, for the strong to attack the weak. Men are so constituted that while strength and power compel respect and deference, weakness and feebleness invite attack and aggression. Our only hope, then, is by show of strength, through the strong arm of the Federal Government guiding and direct-

ing our own efforts, to command respect and fear of the Radicals. They must be made to know that while we intend to preserve a scrupulous regard for law, for order and for peace; that while we intend to provide no disturbance, to create no riot, and, while we do not intend to allow ourselves to give way to that righteous indignation and just resentment which the oppressions under which we live so naturally excite, we yet do intend to defend our lives and our property, and that we do not intend to sit supinely by and allow ourselves, our wives and our children to be murdered or outraged, or to see their bread taken, either by fraud or force, from their hands. We must meet organization with organization. We cannot set about the work too soon. It is idle to pursue any other course. It is folly to hope anything from Radical justice or Radical generosity. Our only appeal is to Radical fear. Let us organize ourselves at once into such unions as may be deemed best fitted to aid and further such measures as the Federal Government may take for our protection.

Anson County.

This gallant county is making arrangements to have a full representation in the Fayetteville District Convention. We are glad to see the enthusiasm of the people. We notice that Col. R. T. BENNETT has been brought forward as a candidate for Congress by the citizens of his county. Col. BENNETT would do honor to any District. As a citizen and soldier he has distinguished himself. Col. R. is now meeting the appointments of Col. DOCKERY.

Correspondence of the Journal.

The Solon of Richmond Hill.—His "Letter to the Conservative Party." Chief Justice versus Patriotism—Alarmed at the Condition of the Country—A War of Races—Violent Politicians—Sophistry and Logic—The Moral Predicament—The Standard Expatriates—The Well-Fallen—The "Medicine-Man" Exposed.

Dear Journal: Heretofore, the gentleman who has doffed the ermine and published for our special benefit and edification, claims rarely to have "been before the people," and that he "never was a politician." The truth of this is evident, or else he would have never given publication to a letter which will stamp him for aye as a man who has bartered his country and his countrymen for the emoluments and dignity of a high judicial office. He says he was nominated by both parties.—Very well. We all know that. Let us ask his honor a question of *hominem*. Instead of the ENEMIES of our State gaining the upper hand, and giving the law to the party that elected you, join hands with our better opponents (consequently yours), and endeavor to bugbear us with the silly assertion that we are again drifting into a civil war? These questions are for your conscience. In the mind of every member of the Conservative party, every one who modestly lectures the sequence of action in the premises is as certain as the needle when it turns to the pole. In these degenerate days *clique* is a great incentive. To get it our acts are very often "carnal, bloody and unnatural." It is all simply nonsense to talk of liberty, when our eyes are on the object, which is gained by our crushing liberty. Is there that in the breast of the honorable and patriotic man which makes him the slave of

"Obeying his own soul's necessity?" To barter everything for title? To make himself a man of many fears, a more than grannny—a dastard? The *licking yam* is a baleful stumbling block, and when the lustre of a great name, in its *speciale*, stoops to that, its brilliancy is gone; it is dimmed forever. Its claim is powerless. It may wield the sceptre which sweeps the world, the honor, the peace and the prosperity of our country under the pestiferous pool of Radical pretence, but it will never be esteemed as a virtue; it will never hold a place among the high, the sterling patriots who are now striving to beat back the dark billows of Radical race and dishonor. They think the best office for them is to struggle for their country's honor, and her glory.—You may think the same. You write otherwise, and we accept men's actions.

They are worthy to be called the sons of a *Marcus Cato*, *foes to tyrants*. You have written for "great and noble" men to represent the party that has kept our country in turmoil, in insecurity, and that has robbed us of all civil and political liberty. They say still in all the fire of purpose—

"—though destruction sweeps these lovely plains,
Rise, fellow-men! our country yet remains!
And swear for her to live! with her to die!"

"I am alarmed at the condition of the country." We are all alarmed, and we have cause to be. From her mountains to her valleys, the South is a scene of horror. Her condition appeals us. The thunderbolts of the INFERNO are prostrating her, preying on her very vitals. She cries for bread. She cries for peace. But she runs not at "black Hecate's summons." Her gashes are too deep, her chalice too full of blood, for her to heed the summons. She needs not the drum, nor the trumpet, nor the clangor of steel, all which the man "who writes himself Governor" promises. The Judge cannot see this which is present, but he can see the *arcana* of the future, and exclaims, "another civil war!" Yes, the bloody and anarchical war clouds that are floating thickly about which breathes the Radical. He sees nothing but the prospective "war clouds." Democratic! O reason, how perverted! How devoid of conscience, art thou! You see no violence when thou art concerned! Brooding fear! A clear conscience knows no fear. Innocence is a shield against all dangers. The war of races is a myth. It is the Radical "wolf, wolf." With the success of the Conservative party the "war" will be less than it is even now. There will be no *gens de arme* made up of a *gens de land*, such as is now the terror of the land.—The bloody and anarchical war clouds that are floating thickly about which breathes the Radical, the negroes—scoundrels, carpet-baggers, mossy-backs and mudsills—will be cast aside for the more civilizing, humanizing code—of Liberty, of Justice, of Honor, and of Law. The "violent politicians," properly so called, will not be found in the ranks of observation. Those who are exclusively in that party which breathes destruction and desolation broadcast. Their threats are made in the most indecent, inflammatory harangues, and to men who are very little under the control of a cool reason, the great Vance will be ever the advance in free and liberal political discussion. We follow the lead of no violent politician. We follow the enunciation of those principles for which life is worth the living, and which alone can ensure us a sweet and lasting social and political peace. We can never be led away from the path of reason, by the sophistry employed. If the reconstruction acts are void, so are the

reconstruction measures of President Johnson, and the negroes still slave.

The measures of President Johnson were those of President Lincoln. The Senate and even the House concurred in them, and they would concur in them still if they had but the manliness to resist the leadership of a couple of fatidists, Sumner and Seward. The peaceable tendency of the opposition would not, and will not, resort to any warlike movement. It will be left to the people of the nation to decide this *veranda* res. If they decide the reconstruction measures of Congress unconstitutional and void, who will resist? The people have that power. If they do, they will therefore pronounce in favor of Democracy, will the Radical party wage war on its will? Hold on! You will get yourself exactly where you were in '61, if you say yes.

Certainly four million of colored men will not resist. Vain, vain, vain, the resistance of the South, with all her brilliant intellect and genius! Vain, vain, vain, would be their resistance, even though led by the few dim lights of the renegades! But there will be no necessity for any such flimsy plea, for any such vote-catcher.—The white men of the South will do their duty. The men of color, who are in the Constitution, and not extra the Constitution. The sequence of a bloody war led to the liberation of the slaves. Lincoln proclaimed them free. At the close of the war the Southern States in Legislature assembled acquiesced in that proclamation. Slavery was dead. Resurrection was impossible. President Johnson had nothing to do with the matter. The negroes are no longer slaves, and never will be, unless they be slaves to that party which tramples on all right, private and public. The great Commoner, so-called, and so far as its Worcester's rendering, was the only one who publicly declared that he and his party were working unconstitutionally. We are no lawyer, but we profess to have brains enough to see the illogical reasoning of the Chief Justice. His 20,000 votes *clear majority* will have very little to say if *Seymour* carry the North and Northwest.

Some of us, perhaps, moral prodigals. But we are not known until defined. Besides prodigals there are things called prodigies. Which? Is the Solon of Richmond Hill a prodigy or a prodigal?

"Your son rebels; he is still your son, but he is entitled to the rights and privileges of a child, and when the day of election comes he will vote as you do."

Et tu Brute!—Attonement! Lashed into poverty, plundered, probed, proscribed, persecuted, buffeted, tread and spat upon. Attonement! Reconciled to our parents! Who are they? The Radicals! Forbid it! Forbid it! Elsewhere can they be, if, in the language of the Chief Justice, the son—who I suppose he means to represent the Conservative element in this State—is not reconciled to his parents, and, if reconciled, receive those rights and privileges to which he is entitled? Then we have rights and privileges—but we won't get them unless we become reconciled to the Radical family! Hurry up, boys, and get your toes scorched! Drink in the boon offered you. Drink deeply or it will not "stick!"

The *Standard* calls the Judge's patriotism *disinterested*, and that his letter is another plea for law and order against revolution, violence and bloodshed. Holden's scribbles holden in his harsh and crabbed philosophy. O!

"—smiling cheek,
A goodly apple, rotten at the heart."

O, cheek! O, tears thrice artificial!—O, brow of vice, and tongue of foul abuse! How the "madness and folly of a reckless party" torments your weary brain. But the party—which is folly past all parallel, which is incendiary in language, which is giddy with stolen joys, which is blazing higher, and still higher, with the flames surrounding it of deadliest ire against the South and Southern men, which knows no veneration too coarse, no language too scornful, for the highest, and the holiest things of a country, and their votes will be generally thrown for the Seymour ticket. Radical leaders admit that several towns on the Kennebec and Androscoggin, last year Radical, will swell up Democratic majorities, and that Augusta will wheel into line. The Republicans have entered into the caucus with renewed energy, with Judge Kelley, General Hawley, Major Haggerty and other speakers. General Sickles is expected in a few days. Gross personalities are indulged in by both parties, and antagonism runs high.

MAINE.

Political Revolution in Maine—Deserting the Radical Rank.

August 26.
Further investigation in the interior of the State has developed hostility to the Radical Congressional ticket by the laboring classes. The lumber booms are almost deserted. The shipyards are barren monuments of ruined fortunes, and their operatives are at work on the farms. The Radicals are denounced for robbing them of their property, and their votes will be generally thrown for the Seymour ticket. Radical leaders admit that several towns on the Kennebec and Androscoggin, last year Radical, will swell up Democratic majorities, and that Augusta will wheel into line. The Republicans have entered into the caucus with renewed energy, with Judge Kelley, General Hawley, Major Haggerty and other speakers. General Sickles is expected in a few days. Gross personalities are indulged in by both parties, and antagonism runs high.

WISCONSIN.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Senator Doan has written a letter to a friend here in which he says that the Germans are all going over to Seymour and Blair, and that the State is certain for the Democracy.

Gov. Graham.

An enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in Hillsboro' on the 16th inst., and was addressed by Hon. Wm. Graham. A correspondent, speaking of the speech, says:

"My only object in addressing you is to call the attention of all old line *Henry Clay Whigs*, in and out of North Carolina, to the bold and noble utterances, on the occasion, of that tried and true Whig and patriot, William A. Graham. In the course of a speech of great earnestness and ability, he reviewed the state of public affairs, and most emphatically declared that 'a relief from the unconstitutional oppression under which we now labored, depended upon the election of Seymour and Blair.' He pronounced Seymour to be, in his opinion, the ablest public man in the United States, one who seemed fully to comprehend the situation, and, by his great ability, large experience and irreproachable character, was eminently qualified for the office of President, and he, himself, would prefer him to any other man." He further declared, "that there was no principle contained in the platform adopted by the great National Convention of July 4th, 1868, which old Whigs could not and ought not to approve and adopt."

A Reader Dispatch.

Reuter's New York telegram, as published in the London Times, announced the appointment of Mr. William Pinkney Whyte as United States Senator for Maryland, to succeed Reverdy Johnson thus:—Governor Swann of Maryland, has appointed Mr. William Pinkney, a white, and democrat, to succeed Mr. Reverdy Johnson in the Senate.

STATE NEWS.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last, Mr. John T. Nelson, living on Adams' Creek, in this county, went deer-driving early in the morning. When he returned, he placed his gun in the porch to dry, it having become wet during the hunt, and neglected to carry it in the house afterward. After breakfast he went into the field to do some necessary farm work. While there a slight rain began to fall. He started for the house but had proceeded only a short distance when he heard the report of his gun. Hastening his footsteps he got home, and on the threshold found his wife stretched dead. It is supposed, from the appearance of the gun and the position of Mr. Nelson, that she went to take the gun out of the rain and struck the hammer against the door. The entire charge entered her throat and passed out at the back of the head, producing instantaneous death.

Mr. Nelson was found by the neighbors in a condition bordering on insanity, and, though a strong minded man, his friends are afraid that his reason will be permanently unsettled. His feelings are probably aggravated by the fact that his wife was a bride of but two short months.

Newbern Jour. of Com., 27th.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY THE "THROXY LOIN."—A colored carter was attacked yesterday by a crowd of negroes who threw bricks at him without doing him much damage, but seriously injured his horse.—The police were where they always are—not to be seen. We might as well not have a force as to keep the present one on. The Common Council should discharge it and turn the city over to the tender mercies of the loyal league at once.

Newbern Jour. of Com., 27th.

GOOD IDEA.—One of the colored carters hoisted a Seymour and Blair flag over his dray yesterday, in order, we suppose, to show his appreciation of the claims of those gentlemen to the Presidency. Cannot our citizens show their appreciation of the carter's course by giving him constant employment? Let the colored man see that you are friends only to those who are friends to you, and when the day of election comes he will vote as you do.

New Bern Jour. of Com., 27th.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—There is in successful operation in the upper end of this county an Agricultural Association, which is accomplishing much good to the community which it embraces. This is something which should exist in each community, and there should be a central county organization. It is the only means in which the farmer can now properly protect himself and his interest, and in many other ways productive of incalculable good. Wherever they have been put into operation the farming interests have been much benefited.—Weldon News.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Judge Cannon having notified the Governor that Mr. Tate, elected for Solicitor in that Judicial District, was banned by the Fourteenth Amendment, the Governor has appointed Gen. R. M. Henry, of the county of Macon, to fill the vacancy.

Raleigh Standard.

THE CROPS.—The reports which continue to reach us from the growing crops is of a most cheering nature. We see scarcely a doubt of the most flattering returns for the exertions of the farmer this year. Such a result will afford untold relief to the Southern communities.—Weldon News.

A PROSPECTIVE REMOVAL.—The Wilmington Railroad Company has bought the large field just west of the road some two hundred yards from the present depot building, and we understand it is contemplated at some time in future to remove the depot of all the roads to this point in order to give more room and furnish a greater protection from the danger of fire.

Weldon News.

MILL BURNT—SEVERE LOSS.—We regret to learn that on Thursday night last the grist mill of Mr. W. H. Thorne, in the upper end of this county, was destroyed by fire, entailing much loss upon Mr. T. and much inconvenience to the community, as it was used also for ginning purposes and the only mill in that immediate section. Several bales of cotton was in the mill at the time, and was destroyed by the fire. It was the work of an incendiary.

Weldon News.

NEGRO SHOT.—Two negro soldiers belonging to the Goldsboro' garrison, got into a dispute last night in the suburbs of the town, when one of them drew a razor, making for his opponent, who in turn drew a revolver and shot his assailant through the head inflicting, it is thought, a dangerous wound. The wounded man was carried to the hospital but the other has, up to time of our going to press, avoided arrest.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

MILITARY.—We learn that his Excellency Governor Holden, Commander-in-Chief, has made the following appointments:

A. W. Fisher, of Bladen, Adjutant-General.

F. G. Martindale, of Washington county, Major-General of the Eastern Division of the State.

Willie D. Jones, of Wake, Major-General of the Middle Division.

John Q. A. Bryan, of Wilkes, Major-General of the Western Division.

And the following Aids, with the rank of Colonel:

Byron Ladini, of Pitt.

Robert M. Douglas, of Rockingham.

William A. Moore, of Chowan.

William S. Pearson, of Burke.

Rail Standard.
The following is a verbatim copy of a judgment rendered by Isaac Sasser, one of Billy Holden's negro Squires lately appointed for Wayne county. It was on a warrant issued against Enos Exum, col'd for bastardy, and was written after having an experienced hand to dictate to him. Is this reconstruction? Where are the rest of Holden's Squires?

COPE.
The With in was this Day return before me, it is her by John that the fopent Enter into a bond of ten hundred dollars with Seidurity for his personally appearance at the term of the Superior Court of Wayne County

August 26 1868

Isaac Sasser J. P.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

The shipment of fruit from Wilson on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, for the week ending 22d inst., was 1,589 boxes peaches, 187 barrels apples and 4 boxes grapes.

THE VANDAL AT WORK.—We learn that the fine dwelling of Mr. Bullock, near Williamsboro', in Granville county, with nearly all its contents, was consumed by fire some night last week.

On Monday night last the fine Merchant Mill of Dr. Alex. Hawkins, of Warren county, was burned to the ground. The cistern, or bowl, was empty long before morning.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

OUR THIRD SENATOR.
We recently chronicled the election of a third United States Senator from this State; or in other words, that this Carolina had elected Joseph C. Abbott, "carpet-bagger," late of this city, to the United States Senate, for the term of two years. To show what a fit companion the new Senator will be to such organized mockeries of honor and statesmanship as make up a majority of that body of "small potatoes" Solons, whom no legislative assembly can save from being a stench in the nostrils of posterity, we give an anecdote as characteristic of the individual in question.

The public career of this man began as Adjutant General of New Hampshire in the early part of the war. He was forced into resignation, his accounts being "in great confusion," so much so that his cash, if he had any, could not be distinguished from the public moneys. How much the State was out, the "Old Nick" and the Radical party (synonymous terms, only know, and neither is likely to tell, we will not, however, dwell on this little financial aberration, since even the greatest of heavenly bodies vary from their regular path, with varying degrees of eccentricity, but let him mention the fact that he left this State for clean money, literally owing everybody who was so fortunate as to give him credit—practically forgetting these "little bills" in his "trusty loil" shouting for the liberty of the lark-footed race that has conferred the recent honor upon him.

While the honorable Senator's accounts were in this course of demoralization, he boarded at the Hotel of this city, where "he fared sumptuously every day and was clad in purple and fine linen." Cigars found a connoisseur in him, and for beverages, the skill of the mixologist of tipplers was taxed to the utmost to concoct and vary the forms of the "strong drink" with which he moistened the clay of his earthly tabernacle and mitigated the asperities of official life. Thus a large bill was run up, and left so too heavy to be taken away on his departure. The "Senator" would not, however, pay the bill, but rather owe it forever than pay the bill of an honest debt. He would scorn the idea as he would s-corn whiskey. There was no recourse left to the landlord but law, and having taken advice, he wrote to Abbott demanding pay and threatening a recourse to the law. To this Abbott unwarily replied, saying that if the landlord persisted in his course, he would prosecute him for liquor selling contrary to the statute made and provided. Here was another business enigma that was solved by the legal advice to publish the correspondence in some public journal, unless the cash was paid, saying that if the landlord forthwith notified of the proposed line of action, and seeing he had "put his foot in it," "came down" with a celerity rivaling that of Capt. Scott's coon.

So much for this carpet-bag poacher that New Hampshire has sworn off on North Carolina. How many peers will he find in the Senate? Lots of them, undoubtedly.

OHIO.

The White Boys in Blue—Gratifying Prospect in the State.

Correspondence of the New York World.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 21.
The grandest organization ever effected in any State in this country is the "White Boys in Blue," now being marshalled for the contest in Ohio. These organizations are formed into companies, fully uniformed and equipped, with the exception of